

Final year exam: 1/7/2010

MCQ: Surgery: choose single best answer.

Time Allowed: 2 hours:

1. Concerning the sodium ion, which statement is untrue among the following?
 - a. Diffuses readily through cell membranes.
 - b. Is the major cation of the extracellular fluid?
 - c. Is the chief regulator of body water?
 - d. Its urinary excretion is reduced after trauma.
2. Hypokalaemia causes:
 - a. Peaked P waves.
 - b. Adynamic ileus.
 - c. Hyper-reflexia.
 - d. All of the above.
3. Concerning metabolic acidosis, which of the following statements is untrue?
 - a. Occurs in diabetes, starvation, shock and anuria.
 - b. Is often associated with air hunger.
 - c. Causes bradycardia and hypotension.
 - d. Always follows cardiac arrest.
4. Septic shock responds best to:
 - a- Massive antibiotics.
 - b- Intravenous infusion.
 - c- Drainage of septic collections.
 - d- Vasopressors.
5. Among the ABO blood groups, agglutinin A is absent from the cells of:
 - a. Group A.
 - b. Group B.
 - c. Group AB.
 - d. All of the above.
6. The most important clue to mismatched transfusion in an anaesthetised patient is:
 - a. ECG changes.
 - b. Hypotension.
 - c. Bleeding.
 - d. Tachycardia.
7. Regarding The prothrombin time all the following are true except:
 - a- Measures the activity of the extrinsic coagulation pathway.
 - b- Is not usually prolonged in liver disease.
 - c- Is normal in haemophilia A.
 - d- Is prolonged in vitamin K malabsorption (obstructive jaundice).
8. Torsion of testis is characterized by all Except:
 - a- Severe and sudden pain.
 - b- Oedematous scrotum.
 - c- Mimics strangulated hernia and orchitis.
 - d- Relief of pain with suspensory bandage.

9. Testicular cancer first metastasizes to which group of lymph nodes:
a- Inguinal.
b- Iliac.
c- Para-aortic.
d- Supraclavicular.
10. What is not True of Fournier's gangrene:
a. Can follow minor injuries to perineum.
b. Hemolytic streptococci are responsible.
c. Testes and scrotum slough away.
d. Many patients die despite active treatment.
11. Debridement of a wound means:
a. Excising 1 mm skin from the edges of a wound.
b. Not excising skin but excising all damaged muscle.
c. Laying open all layers of a wound and excision of devitalized tissue.
d. Delayed primary suture.
12. The prodromal symptoms of tetanus include the following Except:
a- Restlessness and sleeplessness.
b- Rigidity or muscular twitches in the region of the wound.
c- Stiffness and twitches of the jaw muscles.
d- High fever.
13. Concerning Hirschsprung's disease all the following are true EXCEPT:
a. initially treated by colostomy
b. Best diagnosed in the newborn period by rectal biopsy.
c. characterized by congenital absence of ganglion cells in the rectum or recto-sigmoid colon.
d. Associated with a high incidence of genitourinary tract anomalies.
14. Tension pneumothorax is best diagnosed with:
a. CT scan
b. Chest x-ray
c. Watch and wait
d. Clinical examination.
15. Wound healing by secondary intention takes place in all the following EXCEPT:
a. When the wound edges are brought together.
b. When the wound becomes infected.
c. When there is non-repairable skin loss.
d. When the wound edges break apart.
16. Regarding transitional cell carcinoma of the urinary bladder, all are true, EXCEPT:
a. Smoking, aniline dyes & Cyclophosphamide increase the incidence.
b. Commonly causes microscopic and macroscopic hematuria.
c. Is best diagnosed by cystoscopy and biopsy.
d. Superficial bladder cancers are usually high grade and have a poorer prognosis.

17. Central venous pressure (CVP) may be decreased by:
- Pulmonary embolism
 - Hypervolemia
 - Pneumothorax
 - Gram-negative sepsis
18. Regarding cystic hygroma all are true **EXCEPT**:
- Develops from jugular lymph sacs.
 - Brilliantly translucent.
 - Typically occupies the middle third of neck.
 - Enlarges when the child cries.
19. In the management of Echinococcal liver cysts
- A large cyst should be treated by percutaneous aspiration of its contents.
 - Medical treatment with Albendazole usually replaces the need for surgical drainage.
 - Leakage of cyst fluid puts the patient at risk for anaphylactic reaction.
 - Coexistent extra-hepatic cysts are uncommon.
20. Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH) causes all of the following , **EXCEPT**:
- A. Activation of thyroid follicular cells
 - B. Increased iodide trapping in thyroid follicles
 - C. Increased thyroglobulin synthesis
 - E. Increased released of calcitonin.
21. Which of the following is significantly changed if an isotonic salt solution is added or lost from the body?
- Extracellular fluid compartment (ECF).
 - Intracellular cellular fluid compartment (ICF).
 - Interstitial fluid compartment
 - Both ECF & ICF.
22. A 70 years old man brought to the emergency department because of massive bleeding from the rectum , the MOST likely cause is:
- Carcinoma colon
 - Ulcerative colitis
 - Colonic polyp
 - Diverticular disease of the colon
23. The commonest cause of multiple scalp swellings is :
- Sebaceous cysts
 - Osteomas
 - Lymph nodes
 - Lipoma.
24. In the gastro-intestinal tract all of the following are pre-cancerous conditions, **EXCEPT**:
- Barret's oesophagus
 - Colonic villous adenoma
 - Angio dysplasia of the colon
 - Tubular adenoma of the rectum.

- 25. Complications of acute pancreatitis includes all of the following , EXCEPT:**
- a. Myocardial depression
 - b. Abscess formation
 - c. Acute renal failure
 - d. Hypercalcemia.
- 26. Regarding Warthin's tumour (adenolymphoma) of the salivary glands all are true, EXCEPT:**
- a. Is a malignant neoplasms
 - b. Is a frequently cystic
 - c. More common in the parotid
 - d. Produces a hot spot in a ^{99}TC pertechnetate scan.
- 27. The FALSE statement regarding peri-anal abscess is:**
- a. Staphylococcus aureus is the commonest organism isolated
 - b. Usually starts at one of the anal glands
 - c. If not managed properly results in peri-anal fistula
 - d. May complicate peri-anal hematoma.
- 28. Regarding achalasia of the cardia all are true, EXCEPT:**
- a. Usually presents with intermittent dysphagia to fluids and solids together
 - b. Biopsy is often indicated
 - c. Heller operation is the treatment of choice
 - d. Manometric studies show high pressure zone at lower oesophageal sphincter.
- 29. Regarding basal cell carcinoma , the FALSE statement is**
- a. More common in the back.
 - b. Is a low grade malignancy
 - c. Is radio sensitive
 - d. May present as a nodule or cyst
- 30. If a patient presented with enlarged cervical nodes. You need to do all of the following EXCEPT:**
- a. Examine the mouth , pharynx and nose
 - b. Examine the abdomen
 - c. Examine the breast
 - d. Reassure the patient and give a course of antibiotics.
- 31. All true regarding medullary carcinoma of the thyroid EXCEPT:**
- a. Arises from the cells of the thyroid follicle
 - b. Associated with increased level of calcitonin
 - c. Some tumors are familial
 - d. Can present with diarrhea
- 32. Regarding hepatocellular carcinoma all are true, EXCEPT:**
- a. May complicate hepatitis B infections
 - b. Alfa fetoprotein is a useful tumor marker
 - c. Chemotherapy gives a good response in advanced cases.
 - d. Liver transplantation is an option for treatment in some cases.

33. In acute appendicitis , all are true , EXCEPT:

- a. Causes pain in the umbilical area which shifts to the right iliac fossa (RIF)
- b. Can be excluded if the white cell count and temperature are normal
- c. Can be mistaken for ovarian cyst rupture
- d. Can be treated by laparoscopic appendicectomy.

34. Regarding cancer of the tongue , all are true , EXCEPT:

- a. Is usually an adenocarcinoma
- b. Is more common in males
- c. Most commonly presents as an indolent ulcer
- d. Metastasizes via the lymphatics at an early stage of the disease.

35. The cause of post haemorrhoidectomy urinary retention in young man is:

- a. Nerve injury
- b. Pain
- c. Bladder outflow obstruction
- d. None of the above

36. Correct statements concerning cholangitis include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a. The most common infecting organism is E. Coli
- b. The diagnosis is suggested by Charcot's triad.
- c. Cholecystectomy is the procedure of choice in affected patients
- d. Should be regarded as an emergency

37. Branchial fistula all true , EXCEPT:

- a. Is congenital in origin
- b. The tract passes between external and internal carotid arteries.
- c. Could be bilateral
- d. The external opening is at the upper half of the neck.

38. Regarding Hashimoto's thyroiditis all the following are true Except :

- a. the thyroid is infiltrated with lymphocytes and plasma cells
- b. Serum anti-thyroglobulin and anti-microsomal antibodies are raised
- c. Patients eventually become hyperthyroid
- d. Increase the risk of thyroid lymphoma

39. Most frequent site of metastasis of colonic tumors is to :

- a. Liver
- b. Ovaries
- c. Lungs
- d. Bones.

40. Patients developed sudden onset of occipital headache never experience before associated with neck pain and stiffness. The provisional diagnosis include

- a. Posterior fossa tumor
- b. Cervical spondylosis
- c. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
- d. Brain abscess.

41. Regarding treatment options for haemorrhoids spot wrong statement :

- a) Injection treatment is good for 1st degree piles
- b) Banding is good for large 2nd degree piles
- c) Cryosurgery causes severe after pain and mucus discharge
- d) Photocoagulation is ineffective and painful.

- 42. A chronic recurrent anal fissure should be treated by:**
- a. Posterior sphincterotomy
 - b. Dilatation under anaesthesia
 - c. Fissurectomy and sphincterotomy
 - d. Lateral sphincterotomy
- 43. Regarding Dukes classification of rectal carcinoma all are true Except :**
- a- Dukes was a pathologist
 - b- He described three stages: A, B and C
 - c- Stage D was not described by Dukes and described later to signify wide spread metastases usually hepatic
 - d- C₁ indicates affection of central lymph nodes.
- 44. Carcinoma of the upper third of the rectum is treated by:**
- a- Anterior resection
 - b- Abdominoperineal excision
 - c- Radiotherapy alone
 - d- Chemotherapy and radiotherapy
- 45. False regarding familial adenomatous polyposis:**
- a- Total colectomy early in childhood is the treatment of choice.
 - b- Equal incidence in males and females.
 - c- Adenomatous polyps occur in colon.
 - d- 100% chances of malignancy over a period of time.
- 46. The most satisfactory graft material for femoropopliteal bypass grafting is:**
- a. Autogenous vein graft
 - b. Dacron.
 - c. Gortex.
 - d. Teflon.
- 47. The most frequent cause of arterial embolism is:**
- a- Mitral valve disease.
 - b- Atrial fibrillation.
 - c- Myocardial infarction.
 - d- Aortic aneurysm.
- 48. Regarding abdominal aortic aneurysms, all are true Except:**
- a- Are commonest in the sixth and seventh decades.
 - b- Characteristically originate below the renal arteries.
 - c- Never extend beyond the aortic bifurcation.
 - d- Are often associated with hypertension.
- 49. A Thiersch graft is:**
- a- A partial thickness skin graft.
 - b- A pinch skin graft.
 - c- A small full thickness skin graft.
 - d- A pedicle graft.

50. Following full thickness burn, the upper extremity becomes cyanotic and cool, with delayed capillary refill, loss of pulses, and no flow signal on Doppler ultrasound exam. Immediate treatment should include.
- a- Amputation.
 - b- Escharotomy.
 - c- Arteriogram.
 - d- Intravenous heparin.
51. Herniation of the uncus of temporal lobe through the tentorial notch leads to dilatation of pupil due to pressure on:
- a- Hypothalamus.
 - b- Midbrain.
 - c- Occipital cortex.
 - d- 3rd cranial nerve.
52. Carpal tunnel syndrome occurs due to:
- a- Compression of radial nerve at the wrist.
 - b- Compression of the ulnar nerve at carpal tunnel.
 - c- Compression of the median nerve at carpal tunnel.
 - d- Compression of lower trunk of brachial plexus.
53. Injury to the radial nerve in the spiral groove causes all the following Except:
- a. Wrist drop.
 - b. Finger drop.
 - c. Loss of sensation over the 1st dorsal interosseous space.
 - d. Paralysis of triceps muscle.
54. The earliest manifestation of renal tuberculosis is:
- a. Loin pain.
 - b. Fever with chills.
 - c. Hematuria.
 - d. Increased frequency.
55. The MOST common symptom of a renal cell carcinoma is :
- a. Abdominal mass.
 - b. Hematuria.
 - c. Unexplained fever.
 - d. Anemia.
56. Regarding Wilms' tumor all are true Except:
- a- Common in first 4 years of life
 - b- Contains only epithelial elements
 - c- Arises from one or other pole of one kidney
 - d- Lymphatic spread is uncommon
57. The treatment of choice in polycystic kidney:
- a- Nephrectomy.
 - b- Renal transplantation.
 - c- Dialysis.
 - d- Removal of cyst.

58. Regarding gas gangrene choose the correct answer
- It is due to Clostridium botulinum infection
 - Clostridial species are gram-negative spore forming anaerobes
 - The clinical features are due to the release of protein endotoxin
 - Surgical debridement and antibiotics are an essential part of treatment
59. Infection of the tendon sheath of the fifth finger tends to spread ready to them :
- Fourth digital sheath.
 - Fourth web space.
 - Mid-palmar space.
 - Ulnar bursa.
60. Regarding thyroglossal fistula all are true Except:
- It is congenital.
 - Follows infection.
 - Follows inadequate removal of a thyroglossal cyst.
 - Is lined by columnar epithelium.
61. Which of the following statements regarding FNAC in discrete thyroid swellings is True:
- Has been established as the investigation of choice in discrete thyroid swelling.
 - Has got excellent patient compliance.
 - Simple and quick to perform in the outpatient department services.
 - Can differentiate between follicular adenoma and follicular carcinoma.
62. Regarding the disadvantage of anti-thyroid drugs in the treatment of thyrotoxicosis all the following are true Except:
- Treatment is prolonged.
 - Failure rate after 2 years is 50 percent.
 - It is impossible to predict which patient will go into remission.
 - Some goitres become less vascular during treatment.
63. Mammographic findings suggestive of breast cancer include all the following Except:
- Solid lesion with stellate configuration.
 - Macrocalcification.
 - Asymmetry or distortion of breast outline.
 - Increased skin thickness.
64. Regarding Ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) of the breast all the following are true except:
- Can be distinguished from invasive carcinoma on fine-needle aspiration Cytology (FNAC).
 - Accounts for around 15-20% of screen-detected breast cancers.
 - Is associated with axillary node metastases in 1% of cases.
 - Can be treated by mastectomy or lumpectomy with or without radiotherapy
65. Regarding Lobular carcinoma in situ (LCIS) all are true except:
- Multifocal, multicentric and affects both breasts
 - Is a marker of an increased risk for developing invasive breast cancer
 - Has a characteristic mammographic appearance.
 - LCIS found incidentally in breast biopsy taken for another indication.

66. Absolute Contraindications of Breast-Conserving Therapy include all the following except:
- Multicentric disease with two or more gross tumours in separate quadrants.
 - History of prior irradiation to the breast region.
 - Large tumour-to-breast ratio with anticipation of poor cosmetic result.
 - DCIS discovered by mammography.
67. Benefits of Tamoxifen in breast carcinoma include all the following except:
- Tamoxifen can reduce recurrence.
 - Tamoxifen can halt the progression of metastatic breast cancer.
 - Tamoxifen can reduce the risk of cancer in the other breast.
 - Decrease incidence of endometrial carcinoma
68. T.B cervical lymphadenitis commonly affects:
- Posterior triangle nodes.
 - Upper deep cervical nodes.
 - Lower deep cervical nodes.
 - Submaxillary nodes.
69. Potato tumor is a:
- Carotid body tumor.
 - Sternomastoid tumor.
 - Cystic hygroma.
 - Branchial cyst.
70. In a patient with Hodgkin's lymphoma with unilateral lymph node involvement, treatment of choice is:
- Irradiation.
 - Single drug chemotherapy.
 - Neck dissection.
 - Radiotherapy plus chemotherapy.
71. A patient suspected of having oesophageal perforation should be immediately investigated with:
- Barium swallows.
 - CT of chest.
 - Oesophagoscopy.
 - Gastrograffin swallow.
72. In Mallory-Weiss syndrome the characteristic features are all Except:
- Prolonged vomiting followed by haematemesis
 - Oesophagoscopy reveals tear at cardioesophageal junction.
 - Tear is only mucosal and is longitudinal.
 - Most cases need laparotomy and suturing.
73. Characteristic features of linitis plastica are all Except:
- Features of pyloric obstruction.
 - A small stomach in barium meal.
 - Stomach mucosa looks thick and abnormal.
 - Stomach wall is thick and feel like leather.

74. **Ramstedt's operation is done for:**
- a- Hirschsprung's disease.
 - b- Congenital pyloric stenosis.
 - c- Diaphragmatic hernia.
 - d- None of the above.
75. **Regarding oesophageal varices all are true Except:**
- a. Bleeding may often be severe to cause collapse.
 - b. Endoscopic sclerotherapy can arrest bleeding.
 - c. Prophylactic sclerotherapy in GE varices obviates chance of bleeding and prolongs survival.
 - d. Tamponade by Sengstaken tube is effective.
76. **The most common benign tumor of liver is:**
- a. Adenoma.
 - b. Haemangioma.
 - c. Cholangioadenoma.
 - d. None of the above.
77. **A young child having anaemia, and gallstones should be investigated for:**
- a- Cystic fibrosis
 - b- Congenital spherocytosis
 - c- Malaria
 - d- Primary sclerosing cholangitis
78. **Haemolytic anaemias amenable to splenectomy are all Except:**
- a- hereditary spherocytosis
 - b- Acquired autoimmune hemolytic anemia
 - c- Sickle cell anemia
 - d- Thalassaemia
79. **What is the MOST common infecting organism in overwhelming postsplenectomy infection:**
- a- Escherichia coli.
 - b- Streptococcus.
 - c- Pneumococcus.
 - d- Staphylococcus.
80. **The classical triad of choledochal cyst is:**
- a. Jaundice, pain and right hypochondrial mass.
 - b. Jaundice, hepatomegaly and pain.
 - c. Jaundice, pancreatitis and hepatomegaly.
 - d. All of the above.
81. **The MOST appropriate operative procedure for correction of a choledochal cyst is:**
- a. Resection of the cyst and Roux-en-Y hepatojejunostomy.
 - b. Cystoduodenostomy.
 - c. Resection of the cyst and primary bile duct anastomosis.
 - d. Cystojejunostomy.

82. In the treatment of acute cholecystitis, most patients are Best treated with:
- Early cholecystectomy (within 2 days of onset of symptoms)
 - IV antibiotics and cholecystectomy in 6 to 8 weeks.
 - Percutaneous drainage of the gall bladder.
 - Endoscopic sphincterotomy.
83. Choledocholithiasis in a patient who recently had cholecystectomy is Best treated with:
- Endoscopic sphincterotomy and stone extraction.
 - Choledochoduodenostomy.
 - Dissolution with mono-octonoin.
 - Open common bile duct exploration with stone removal.
84. Cause of sclerosing cholangitis appears to be due to:
- Autoimmune.
 - Operative trauma.
 - Suppurative cholangitis.
 - None of the above.
85. Regarding pancreatic pseudocyst all are true Except:
- Presents in epigastrium as a fixed swelling.
 - Mimics aneurysm of aorta if very tense.
 - Pseudocysts less than 6 cm have a chance of spontaneous resolution.
 - Covered by single layer of epithelium
86. The most significant presentation of carcinoma of body of pancreas is:
- Pain.
 - Weight loss.
 - Anorexia.
 - Jaundice.
87. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome is caused by tumour of:
- Non-beta islet cell tumours cells of pancreas.
 - Beta cells.
 - Alpha cells.
 - Ductal cells.
88. The characteristic pathological features of ulcerative colitis include:
- Affects all layers of the colon.
 - Continuous lesions.
 - Crypt abscess and atrophy.
 - Affects the upper ½ of anal canal..
89. Regarding intestinal carcinoma that arises following ulcerative colitis include all are true Except:
- It is more malignant than the carcinoma that occurs in otherwise normal adults.
 - The incidence of carcinoma increases with the duration of active ulcerative colitis.
 - The carcinoma occurs only in the rectum.
 - The carcinoma is frequently multicentric.

90. Peutz-Jegher's syndrome is characterised by all Except:
- a- Melanosis of lips and oral mucosa.
 - b- Polyposis in jejunum.
 - c- High malignancy potential.
 - d- Familial tendency.
91. Patients with right-sided colon cancer are more likely than patients with left-sided cancer to:
- a- Have obstructive signs.
 - b- Show bright red blood in stools.
 - c- Present with anemia.
 - d- Have lower abdominal pain.
92. Most common complication of Meckel's diverticulum is:
- a- Intussusception.
 - b- Obstruction.
 - c- Bleeding.
 - d- Diverticulitis.
93. Uncomplicated meconium ileus is best treated by:
- a- Laparotomy and evacuation.
 - b- Transverse colostomy.
 - c- N-acetyl cysteine barium enema.
 - d- Wait and watch.
94. The management of ileus is all Except:
- a. Nasogastric aspiration.
 - b. IV fluids.
 - c. Small doses of morphine.
 - d. Bowel stimulants.
95. Which is the most common site at which an arterial embolus lodges?
- a. aortic bifurcation
 - b. popliteal artery
 - c. tibial arteries
 - d. common femoral artery
96. A middle-aged man complains of short distance claudication in the right thigh. The angiogram shows a right common iliac artery stenosis of 90% over a short segment. What is the treatment of choice?
- a. Aorto-femoral bypass
 - b. left-to-right femro-femoral bypass
 - c. iliofemoral bypass
 - d. PTA (percutaneous trans-luminal angioplasty) and stent placement
97. Post-operative deep venous thrombosis is suspected from the following Except:
- a. Unexplained post-operative fever or tachycardia.
 - b. Pain in the sole or calf.
 - c. Swelling or oedema of the calf or leg.
 - d. Pain on plantar flexion of the foot.

98. Pulmonary embolism is best diagnosed by:
- Chest x-ray.
 - Spiral CT.
 - MRI.
 - Doppler.
99. Primary treatment of pulmonary embolism (PE) consists of :
- Anticoagulation.
 - Inferior vena cava ligation.
 - Thrombectomy.
 - Pulmonary embolectomy.
100. False regarding horse shoes kidney is:
- Horseshoe kidney is normal in position.
 - Urogram shows lower pole calyces on both sides being directed towards the midline.
 - Associated with nephrolithiasis.
 - The isthmus is below the level of 3rd lumbar vertebra.
101. Rectal examination findings in BPH are all Except:
- Prostate is smooth and convex.
 - Feels elastic and firm.
 - Rectal mucosa is fixed over prostate.
 - Sulci are exaggerated.
102. Localized carcinoma of the prostate is BEST treated by which of the following modalities:
- Bilateral orchiectomy.
 - Estrogens.
 - Orchiectomy followed by estrogens.
 - Radical prostatectomy.
103. The evaluation of a comatose patient with a head injury begins with:
- The cardiovascular system.
 - Pupillary reflexes.
 - Establishment of an airway.
 - Computed tomography (CT) of the brain.
104. Signs of intracranial haemorrhage following blunt acute head trauma include all EXCEPT:
- Deterioration of level of consciousness.
 - Unilateral irreactive pupillary dilatation.
 - Seizures.
 - Tachycardia in absence of signs of bleeding in other sites.
105. Regarding open fractures all are true Except:
- Intravenous antibiotics should be administered as soon as possible.
 - They should be regarded as an emergency.
 - Wound closure is necessary within 8 hours.
 - Wound debridement and irrigation should be performed.

- 106. Haematogenous osteomyelitis most frequently affects:**
- The diaphysis of long bones.
 - The epiphysis.
 - The metaphysis of long bones.
 - Flat bones.
- 107. Regarding hypospadias all are true Except:**
- Is due to incomplete development of the anterior urethra.
 - The urethral opening is abnormally at the dorsum of the penis.
 - May be associated with cordee.
 - When detected at birth, circumcision should be delayed.
- 108. In an adult patient with fracture shaft of femur all are true Except:**
- Up to two liters of blood can be lost in the thigh without obvious swelling or bruising.
 - Fat embolism can occur as early as few hours after injury.
 - Transverse fracture is treated by skin traction on Thomas splint
 - Comminuted fracture is treated by interlocking nail.
- 109. Regarding classical features of intussusceptions all are true Except :**
- Passage of Red currant jelly stool.
 - Empty right iliac fossa.
 - Sausage shaped mass at abdominal examination
 - Despite the illness, the child is typically calm.
- 110. Fracture neck femur in the elderly:**
- Usually results from direct trauma to the upper thigh.
 - External fixation is usually adequate in most patients.
 - Surgical replacement of the femoral head with prosthesis should be done as soon as possible.
 - Traction in bed for 3month is the ideal treatment for patients over 70 years.
- 111. Thrombolytic therapy is effective in all of the following patients EXCEPT:**
- Chronic ilio-femoral deep venous thrombosis with sever edema
 - Massive pulmonary embolism with acute pulmonary hypertension
 - Acute deep venous thrombosis with impending venous gangrene
 - Acute arterial thrombosis with a viable non critical limb ischemia
- 112. In a diabetic patient presents with gangrene of one of his toes, the first thing that should be done is to:**
- Amputate the gangrenous toe to prevent spread of gangrene
 - Ask for fasting blood sugar to control blood sugar level
 - Ask for serum lipid profile to correct possible hyper-lipidemia
 - Look for pedal pulses to evaluate foot circulation.
- 113. Regarding carcinoid tumours of the appendix all are true Except:**
- Most common tumour of the appendix
 - The majority occur at the base.
 - The majority are less than 1 cm in diameter
 - Appendicectomy is adequate if tumour less than 1 cm

114. Factors that decrease collagen synthesis include all of the following Except:

- a- Hpoproteinaemia
- b- Infection.
- c- Anemia.
- d- Advanced age.

115. The radiological signs of Pott's disease include the following Except:

- a. Wedging of vertebral bodies.
- b. Decalcification and rarefaction of affected segment.
- c. Intact intervertebral discs.
- d. Angular kyphosis.

116. Which of the following is not a feature of Erb's palsy:

- a. Adduction of arm.
- b. Pronation.
- c. Flexion at elbow.
- d. Internal rotation.

117. Four days after undergoing hysterectomy, a 30-year-old woman develops phlegmasia cerulea dolens over the right lower extremity. What is the most appropriate treatment?

- a- Systemic heparinization.
- b- Venous thrombectomy.
- c- Prophylactic vena caval filter.
- d- Bed rest and elevation.

118. A premenopausal 44-year-old woman undergoes a quadrantectomy and node dissection for a 2-cm infiltrating carcinoma of the left breast. The margins are clear, and five out of 15 axillary lymph nodes is involved. Estrogen and progesterone receptors are positive. Recommended adjuvant therapy should include which of the following?

- a- radiotherapy only
- b- estrogen therapy alone
- c- chemotherapy alone
- d- Chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and Tamoxifene.

119. A 40-year-old patient has a 3-day history of left ureteric colic. He is and tachycardic, temp. 38.5° C, with an increased white cell count. Imaging reveals a 9-mm midureteric calculus with marked left-sided hydronephrosis. The proper treatment is:

- a. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy
- b. Conservative management
- c. Insertion of a ureteric stent
- d. Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy

120. Regarding carcinoma of the lip all are true Except:

- a- It is most frequently squamous cell carcinoma
- b- It occurs most frequently in the lower lip
- c- It is radio-resistant
- d - It metastasizes via lymphatics